

Shooting Rome's Offolence

ROME, April 8 (UPI)—Young men threw firebombs at the headquarters of the Italian Democratic Party today, and the Justice Ministry to political pressure mounted under Aldo Moro's minority government.

At least 3,000 youths and the firebomb assault on the headquarters of the Christian Democrats, the Justice Ministry said.

Police guard and a passerby injured by firebombs in the del Gesu district outside the city.

Political Forces: Mariotti, Socialist leader, Chamber of Deputies, said the Communist proposal of the or confidence of the demo-

Damage Factory: AN, April 8 (AP)—A fire police speculated might be work of extremists badly ed the factory of the Motta company here early today.

thquake Hits: et Asia Area; Damage Done: KOW, April 8 (AP)—A earthquake hit the Kyai-



PRO-MAO MARCHERS—Demonstrators carrying large flags paraded in Tiananmen Square in Peking yesterday in support of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's decision to strip

Basques Kill Kidnaped Industrialist

MADRID, April 8 (UPI)—Basque guerrillas early today killed a 56-year-old industrialist whom they had kidnapped and held 20 days for ransom, police said.

The body of Angel Berasadi was found about 3 a.m. near a road in the Basque country a mile from the town of Elgoibar. He had been shot once through the head, police said.

Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Tribuna said the slaying showed the real nature of the guerrillas—a "fanatical minority of inhumans."

The abductors and killers of Mr. Berasadi, director of a sewing-machine factory, were members of ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), a separatist group that began its fight against the Franco regime in the 1960s.

The organization has begun an offensive against the new government that included a 20-man jail break Monday from a maximum-security prison.

Kissinger Bars Nigeria Visit; Security Cited

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will not visit Nigeria during a tour of Africa at the end of the month because his safety cannot be assured.

The government in Lagos sent word to Washington through diplomatic channels that sentiment against Mr. Kissinger and the United States is running high following an abortive coup attempt in Nigeria and the Angolan civil war.

Mr. Kissinger intends to go ahead with stops in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Liberia and wind up the tour by attending the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi on May 5.

South African Aide Optimistic On Talks With Black Nations: By David B. Ottaway

CAPE TOWN, April 8 (UPI)—South Africa has found greater willingness among some black African countries to open a dialogue as a result of Cuban and Soviet involvement in the Angolan civil war, a top government leader said here today.

Huge March Is Held in Peking To Celebrate Teng Downfall

PEKING, April 8 (Reuters)—Hundreds of thousands of marchers poured through the streets of Peking today to celebrate the downfall of Teng Hsiao-ping and the appointment of a new premier.

Marching in flag-waving columns that stretched for miles, the crowds shouted support for Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

But the bitterness of the three-month power struggle that led to last night's dismissal of former Vice-Premier Teng and the appointment of Mr. Hua was evident in the press and in wall posters pasted up in the capital.

For the first time, Mr. Teng, 72, was named in the People's Daily, the Communist party's official voice, and the wall posters as the "chief capitalist road."

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Named as Enemy of Mao

Chinese Communist custom and repented his "crimes."

Mr. Teng had been expected to succeed Premier Chou En-lai, who died in January. But he was toppled by left-wingers who launched a fiery campaign denouncing him as a rightist.

In central Peking, scene of rioting on Monday, soldiers were maintaining a cordon around Tiananmen Square and militia reinforcements were encamped behind the walls of the Forbidden City.

The thousands of marchers moved through the streets in disciplined groups, banging drums and chanting slogans praising the leadership changes.

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Crosland to Foreign Office Callaghan Names Foot As Commons Leader

By Bernard D. Nossiter LONDON, April 8 (WP)—Prime Minister James Callaghan today chose his first Cabinet in what was largely a reshuffle of the Harold Wilson team.

The three major offices of state, however, provided two surprises. One was the promotion of Michael Foot, Mr. Callaghan's main rival for the Labor leadership, to Lord President of the Council and leader of the House of Commons.

The other was at the Foreign Office, where Anthony Crosland, 57, will take over Mr. Callaghan's old post. Mr. Crosland is the traditional of the party's right wing and, like the Prime Minister, has no strong feelings about the Common Market and places great emphasis on the Atlantic alliance.

Mr. Crosland is expected to hold the post for a year or less. Then Mr. Callaghan plans to have Mr. Crosland and Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer, exchange posts.

Mr. Healey, 58, has a long and deep interest in foreign affairs. He cannot leave the Finance Ministry until he completes his task of trying to persuade the unions to limit pay gains in return for tax cuts.

Jenkins Remains: Roy Jenkins, 58, stays as home secretary, the third major office. It is understood that he was offered the Treasury post when Mr. Healey moves up but declined.

This is taken to mean that Mr. Jenkins has virtually decided to go to Brussels as president of the Common Market Commission next year, when it is Britain's turn to fill the largely honorific post.

Intimates of Mr. Jenkins confirmed that the Common Market post is now his goal.

From a domestic political standpoint, the elevation of Mr. Foot, 52, is most striking. It reflects Mr. Callaghan's recognition of the left-winger's following in the party.

Mr. Foot polled 137 votes to Mr. Callaghan's 176 in the final round of voting for a successor to the resigning Mr. Wilson.

But today's parades lacked spontaneity and pedestrians watching the marchers failed to match their enthusiasm.

Sinologists said that, although radicals had brought down Mr. Teng, they had paid a high price. So-called moderates still appeared numerically strong.

Mr. Hua, 56, the little-known administrator who has suddenly become China's No. 2 man, is generally regarded as a pragmatist unlikely to pursue extremist policies.

Observers doubted that the reshuffle would result in immediate foreign policy changes but questioned whether the new leadership would have the same grasp of international issues.

Mr. Hua is not known to have journeyed outside China and has had scant experience in international affairs.

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News Analysis

Strife Forecast for Rhodesia Has Failed to Materialize

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, April 8 (NYT).—Despite mounting foreign pressures on Rhodesia's white minority government, Prime Minister Ian Smith is continuing to hold adamantly and confidently to the reins of power and so far none of the apocalyptic developments predicted in the wake of the Angolan war have happened here.

Soares Urges Lisbon Voting Violence End

LISBON, April 8 (UPI).—Socialist leader Mario Soares appealed yesterday for an end to the violence that has plagued the campaign for legislative elections April 25.

"The incitement to hate and violence is reactionary and serves only the right," he said. "We call on all parties, particularly those of the extreme left, to conduct a peaceful campaign."

More than a half dozen bombs have disrupted the campaigning. There also have been scattered shootings, stabbings and fights between conservative farmers and Communist-organized agricultural workers.

The military has set up a special joint operations center to coordinate the armed forces and police in security efforts during the campaign.

Mr. Soares said that his party would either win the votes necessary to govern alone or move into opposition. He said that this position would not be reconsidered except in the event of what he called a "national impasse."

"We say we want to govern alone—surely that should be the aim of any party. And we find it strange that other parties censure us for it," he said. "Perhaps they don't want to govern alone and feel that it would be too difficult to govern without the Socialist party."

As for calls from the Communist party for a Socialist-Communist alliance to insure a leftist majority in the legislative assembly, Mr. Soares said: "We would make our own program—if others vote for it, fine. But we would not negotiate that support."

He refused to commit himself on the selection of a possible candidate for the presidential election June 27.

Swiss Oust Spinola.
BERN, April 8 (AP).—The Swiss government announced today that it had asked former Gen. Antonio de Spínola and his secretary to leave the country for breaking his promise to conduct no political activities on Swiss soil.

The government said that an investigation revealed that Gen. Spínola had asked for the Democratic Liberation Movement of Portugal while he was staying with friends in Geneva.

Dutch Sentence 7 S. Moluccans In Consulate Raid

AMSTERDAM, April 8 (UPI).—A Dutch court today sentenced seven South Moluccan youths, who seized and held the Indonesian Consulate and 25 hostages for 16 days in December, to six years each in prison.

The prosecution had demanded terms of 7 1/2 years for the seven. The youths had stormed the consulate building two days after another seven South Moluccans had hijacked a train.

Both groups were demanding independence for their homeland, now part of Indonesia, which was once a Dutch colony. Three persons were killed in the train seizure. The hijackers were given sentences of 14 years each last month.

One man died during the consulate siege from injuries suffered when he jumped out of a window in an attempt to escape. But his death was not mentioned in the charges.

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younger military leaders based in Mozambique and withdrawing support from the two major nationalist groups, headed by Joshua Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The most recent example of this frustration has been the call issued by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, a proponent of a peaceful, negotiated settlement, asking that Britain, against whose authority Mr. Smith's government rebelled 10 years ago, send troops, arrest the leaders here and install a transitional government that would turn over power and independence to all the people of this country.

At the same time, Mr. Kaunda urged that a campaign of sabotage be launched by black Rhodesian workers, who during the long years of international sanctions have been the foundation of a still-thriving economy.

No Urban Terror.
Given the political realities of a hard-pressed Britain, many of whose people have friends and relatives in Rhodesia, and the political realities of Rhodesia, where there has not been a single act of urban terror or even passive resistance in three years, one suggestion seems as unrealistic as the other.

But it reflects Mr. Kaunda's genuine desire to avoid widespread racial conflict and war in southern Africa, that could, he fears, involve the major powers. Meanwhile, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who has talked tougher than Mr. Kaunda and gave up some time ago on the possibility of a negotiated settlement with Mr. Smith, has also shown signs of disgust with the leadership of the nationalists.

Mr. Nyerere said a few weeks ago that none of the prominent men involved were the true leaders and that the guerrillas training in Mozambique for armed struggle were led by a younger group of military activists.

The strategy of the African heads of state has long been to bring enough external pressure to bear on Mr. Smith to force the regime to come to terms.

Sanctions Ineffective.
However, with the support of South Africa and through the ingenuity of international bootleggers, sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council have been largely contravened.

Even today, with neighboring Mozambique finally sealing its long border and with South Africa markedly less supportive of Rhodesia than it has been, there is no shortage of goods.

The emphasis on outside pressure shifted somewhat in the aftermath of Portugal's decision to give independence to its colonies and even more after the victory of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, with Soviet and Cuban aid.

The widely held assumption in black African countries was that the black nationalists, spurred by the events in Angola and able now to maintain bases just across the Rhodesian border in Mozambique, could intensify their struggle. It was also thought that the threat of Soviet assistance to the nationalists would sap the morale of white Rhodesia.

While all these consequences remain possible, none have yet appeared. There is some division of opinion among African countries whether large-scale Soviet involvement would be a help or an embarrassment. Some Africans are saying privately that unless Rhodesian blacks take the initiative in their own liberation, their chances of maintaining any sort of viable government remain slim.

South African Is Optimistic

(Continued from Page 1)
South African press reports that his government had initially gone into Angola with private encouragement from the United States and with the expectation of direct U.S. support later. The U.S. Embassy here has strongly denied the reports.

Mr. Mulder said that the United States and other abstaining Western powers had been "tricked" into a deceptive double standard at the UN and that their attitude was causing South Africa to "rethink our position" toward them and search for friends elsewhere.

As if in confirmation of this search, Israel announced Sunday that Prime Minister Vorster will be visiting there soon—the first time he has ever done so—and the first visit of a South African leader to that country since 1948. [Reuters reported from Tel Aviv that Mr. Vorster arrived there tonight.]

Despite the U.S. position during the Security Council debate on Angola, Mr. Mulder maintained that relations between South Africa and the United States had improved "remarkably" recently and said there was now "a more sympathetic view" there toward his country in "many important circles."

He admitted that his policy of détente in southern Africa had received a setback in Rhodesia with the collapse of constitutional talks between Prime Minister Ian Smith and nationalist African leaders two weeks ago.

Mr. Mulder said South Africa was not prepared to put any additional pressure on Mr. Smith to bring about a settlement.



FIRE IN JAPAN—Black smoke billowed upward from a desulfurizing complex at Nippon Mining's Mizushima oil refinery in Okayama yesterday. The desulfurizer caught fire in an explosion that injured six persons. Fire menaced 255 oil storage tanks.

Legal Inconsistencies Cloud The Political Scene in Spain

By Henry Gimiger

MADRID, April 8 (NYT).—Recent government acts and judicial decisions have created a kind of legal chaos in Spain in the opinion of some jurists, who say the line between what is lawful and what is not can no longer be clearly distinguished.

Spaniards complain that everything seems to depend on the arbitrary tolerance of the authorities.

A publication for weeks aggressively attacks the government, then suddenly is seized or censored. A political figure freely tours the country giving frequent lectures, then is suddenly forbidden to give one on the ground it might disturb public order.

Factory workers find they can assemble on some occasions but not on others. When rights marchers in Barcelona Sunday, they were applauded by police, then they were suddenly clubbed by leftist marchers. When a Communist, a Christian Democrat and a Socialist held a meeting with students in Madrid recently, only the Communist was arrested and fined, although all three belonged to outlawed organizations.

Five Are Jailed.
The Supreme Court recently confirmed sentences of the special Public Order Tribunal imprisoning five persons for membership in such illegal organizations as the Basque Communist party, the Spanish Socialist Workers party and the General Union of Labor.

But while Nicolas Redondo Urbeltz of the Socialist Workers party got two years and six months, Felipe Gonzalez, secretary-general of the party, carries on his activities freely by government tolerance. So do well-known leaders of the General Union of Labor.

Four persons were arrested last week for carrying on a campaign to overthrow the government, including the formation of a united opposition front called the Democratic Coordination. The four included Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho and a lawyer, Antonio Garcia-Trevijano.

But another well-known lawyer, Joaquín Ruiz-Jiménez, who also is a member of the Democratic Coordination as leader of a Christian Democratic party called the Democratic Left, was not arrested, nor was Mr. Gonzalez or several others who are part of the now unified opposition.

Moreover, Mr. Ruiz-Jiménez was allowed to hold a convention of his party during the weekend in nearby Escorial. The convention ratified his decision to join the Communists in the Democratic Coordination.

Legal Role.
The Christian Democrats are illegal in Spain but it is presumed from current practice that some persons and groups are more illegal than others. It is part of the reformist plans of the government to allow groups

like the Socialists and Christian Democrats a legal role once a bill on political associations and accompanying changes in the penal code are approved by parliament.

The Communist party will not be legalized.

"A judge should not have to guess the intentions of the government but should apply justice according to clear and concrete norms," Antonio Pedrol Ruiz, head of the Madrid Bar Association, told the weekly magazine Dobson recently. Mr. Pedrol said, "The fact that certain norms are in force and, circumstantially, are not applied, of course creates judicial insecurity in the citizen and disorders justice."

The insecurity and disorientation are expected to last at least until the present political transition is completed and democratic ways are established by new laws and constitutional changes.

Basque Slain By Abductors.
(Continued from Page 1)
day—of 50 ETA members said supporters.

Paris was cracking down harder on Basque activists taking refuge in France.

Mr. Rodriguez Roman said that Mr. Benadasi had been killed only a very short time before his body was found. Police said his body was still warm, and the amount of blood on the ground indicated he had been shot there.

In five ETA kidnappings since November, 1970, Mr. Benadasi was the first victim to be killed.

Lebanese Leftists Say They May Extend Truce

BEIRUT, April 8 (UPI).—Leftist leaders indicated today that they would agree to extend the current truce that expires Sunday provided that parliament passes a law before then allowing the election of a new president.

The latest leftist stand seemed to remove one of the main obstacles blocking attempts to call parliament into session Saturday.

But the stand of rightists supporting President Suleiman Frangieh remained unclear and plans were made for unprecedented security precautions to guard the deputies when they meet in the "neutral" Green Line zone separating eastern Christian Beirut from the western Moslem side of the divided capital.

Tonight, meanwhile, rival Palestinian groups fought a battle over an arms convoy that the Syrian blockade.

Pro-Syrian as-Salqa Palestinian

guerrillas, policing the truce, seized an arms shipment from Libya but were attacked on the airport road by other Palestinians, who blew up the arms convoy with rocket-propelled grenades, Syrian sources said.

Leftist leader Kamal Jumblat chaired a two-hour meeting of his leftist party allies and later conferred again with U.S. special envoy Dean Brown.

A leftist statement issued after the meeting declared support for Saturday's parliament session and expressed the hope that it would lead to a "constitutional overall settlement" of Lebanon's civil war.

It also said that the leftists were "determined to consolidate the current truce and abide by the cease-fire throughout Lebanese territory."

Observers interpreted the retraction as a "clear indication" that the leftists would agree to an extension of last Friday's truce which they had initially agreed to accept for only 10 days.

The leftists also pledged to "fully abide by all the security measures taken to insure the constitution of parliament to amend the constitution six months ahead of time."

Diplomatic sources said that the statement was "most significant" because it seemed to imply that current attempts by Palestinian and Lebanese mediators to mend the rift between Syria and Mr. Jumblat's leftists may have succeeded.

Moslem Shia leader Imam Moussassad went to Damascus early this week to try to reconcile Mr. Jumblat and the Syrians after Syria blocked supplies from reaching the leftists in Lebanon.

Their reconciliation was considered a prerequisite to any settlement because only Syria has the power to police the cease-fire if it is extended.

The main obstacle to the par-

liament meeting now appears to be Mr. Frangieh, who still rejects demands for the resign.

At one point, the Syrians known to have convinced Frangieh to resign. But close to the Christian Press said that the presence of Brown and French speaker Georges Gorse—unexpected weeks ago—has made him the decision, hoping for "options."

Mr. Gorse arrived the noon and drove straight to hotel in Moslem Beirut. It was stopped by armed guards twice at roadblocks on the way from the airport.

The French envoy said he hoped France could use to the "return of normalcy" to Lebanon.

Mr. Gorse said that he would meet with Mr. Frangieh and Mr. Jumblat. He said, "It is not a matter of time, it is a matter of will."

CAIRO, April 8 (AP).—The French have signed a \$1 billion agreement to set up a bank in Egypt in the first step toward a new economic policy two years.

Egypt proclaimed an open economic policy two years ago. It turned to Michel for negotiations with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber broke down over available convertible currency for material to manufacture economic sources said.

When the U.S. assistant secretary of the Treasury, Parsky, visited Cairo in March, he urged the Egyptians conclude a number of agreements, including the Goodyear proposal, to prove that the policy worked.

All three semi-official newspapers said that Egyptian Minister of Economy signed the accord in Rome today with a Michel who went to the Italian capital for this purpose.

Mr. Sadat needs a much industrial development to provide jobs for an unemployed population of 28 million and to inject energy in sagging economy after 20 years of state capitalism.

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These businessmen have tried to put together \$1 billion joint venture deals. Arab financing and Egyptian joint control. Under the signed yesterday, Michel said, 50 per cent of Egypt's 50 per cent, the reports.

Such terms could stimulate to other agreements also may open the regime's list and student criticism it was placing the country's economy in the hands of foreign as it was until the 1983 election.

Michel also obtained a concession to export 60 per cent of the production of the plant in the free zone of As Sudd, close to European and with good access through Suez Canal to Asia and Africa. The rest will be for domestic sales.

The Goodyear proposal for 30 per cent of the total exports, with profits from these exports, 80 per cent would have been sold on the local market, saving the government \$25 million a year. It now spends to import sources familiar with the negotiations said.

Ford Veto Threat Of Israeli Funds Queried by Rabin.
TEL AVIV, April 8 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin queried today whether President Ford would veto a foreign aid bill if it includes extra funds for Israel as promised by the administration in Washington.

Mr. Rabin said in a speech yesterday that he "reached an understanding" with the Ford administration in January that Israel would receive \$500 million in aid to cover the three-month delay in the start of the U.S. fiscal year.

He said that during his last visit to Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Congress that the administration would not ask for the extra money "but will also not object" if Congress voted it. He said that Mr. Kissinger later confirmed this White House view in writing.

He made no mention of any specific arms deals, but said: "If it is possible to ask other countries for other arms, it is welcome. But if not, OK. We are satisfied. We are having what we want from other countries."

This evening, Mr. Sadat left for Belgrade. On arrival there he was taken by car and boat to Brioni, the vacation island of President Tito. After meetings with Marshal

Pfizer Aide Attack Target In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 8 (AP).—Gunmen attacked the home of an Argentine executive of the U.S.-based Pfizer Corp. today, killing a private guard and wounding another, authorities said.

The executive, identified as Carlos Sardan, was not injured, police said. They said that the unidentified attackers fled in a car. The attack occurred in the Buenos Aires suburb of Boulogne.

Mr. Sardan works for Pfizer, SA, the Argentine subsidiary of Pfizer Corp. of New York. The company manufactures pharmaceutical products.

Many foreign companies have been the targets of leftist attack since political violence flared up in Argentina at the beginning of the 1970s.

Yesterday, seven Peronist union militants were sentenced by a military court to prison terms ranging from 3 to 10 years for illegal possession of guns and explosives. The sentences were the first by court-martial since a military coup on March 24 ousted President Isabel Peron.

No Charges Brought.
Mrs. Peron is under arrest in southern Argentina. No charges have been brought against her. The court-martial was held in the last four days of the Peronist oil town of Comodoro Rivadavia, 935 miles south of Buenos Aires. A second court-martial is under way at the Andean city of Mendoza, 660 miles west of Buenos Aires.

The seven men, militants in a bakers union supporting Mrs. Peron, were arrested after the coup and charged with illegal possession of guns and explosives. The maximum sentence for such a charge is a 15-year jail term under new military regulations announced after the coup.

Meanwhile, military authorities closed the Comodoro Rivadavia newspaper for two days for publishing an interview with the mother of one of the men on trial.

Another newspaper, El Independiente, was shut down for 72 hours for publishing "false news," and two other newspapers have been briefly shut down since the coup.

3 Students Slain In Battling at Ankara Schools.
ANKARA, April 8 (Reuters).—At least three persons were shot to death as campus battles flared here today in the worst student clashes for many months.

Hospital sources said a 23-year-old student, the son of Col. Mustafa Yurdakul, a prominent senator, died in a gunfight between leftist and rightist outside Ankara University.

Two students were killed and several wounded when police and leftist traded fire at the nearby Hacettepe University, the sources said.

Hundreds of troops of the paramilitary police and police with armored cars were moved into campus neighborhoods to prevent renewed fighting.

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Britain Removes Jets From Belize.
LONDON, April 8 (UPI).—Britain is withdrawing a Harrier jump-jet detachment it sent to Belize last year to counter a Guatemalan invasion, building government troublemakers said today.

The officials said that about 500 troops sent to the colony at the same time last November were remaining for the time being.

The decision to withdraw the aircraft was made after the government was satisfied that they could return to Belize at short notice in case they were needed.



Pope Paul greeting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Pope Meets Sadat, Stresses Interest in 'Palestinian Rights'

VATICAN CITY, April 8 (AP).—Pope Paul VI met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today and told him a "peaceful and just solution to the Arab-Israeli crisis must include an equitable solution to the problem of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Sadat replied by praising the Pope for taking "firm" stands on the Palestinian issue "and in your refusal to admit any change for the Holy City of Jerusalem."

Texts of the remarks were made public after the 45-minute meeting. The warm atmosphere surrounding Mr. Sadat's Vatican visit was in sharp contrast to the reserved one marking Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir's audience in 1973.

'Rights of Palestinians.'
At the Vatican audience with Mr. Sadat, the Pope said that he himself has repeatedly shown "humanitarian and friendly interest" in the "dignity and rights of the Palestinians."

The Pontiff also told Mr. Sadat: "The problems of Jerusalem and of the holy places must be resolved with due regard for the millions of followers of the three great monotheistic religions for whom these represent such exalted values."

Later today, at a Rome news conference, Mr. Sadat reaffirmed that his country was interested in buying C-130 planes from the United States. Asked whether he was demanding further arms from the United States, he said: "I am demanding arms from the devil for my country" in order to keep his armed forces up to date following his break with the Soviet Union.

'What We Want.'
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Hijacked Airliner From Philippines Refuels in Sabah.
KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia, April 8 (UPI).—Three Malaysian hijackers and a heavily guarded jetliner in the east Malaysian state of Sabah.

Fuel trucks were refueling planes so it could continue journey.

The armed hijackers—who had freed 70 passengers at Philippines Airlines staff 2 bers in Manila—were bound the Middle East and put refuge in Libya.

In return for the passage they took aboard an airliner en route to Manila.

Malaysian authorities were ranging refueling rights for short-range BAC-111 jet in morning probably would be offered until a special grade of oil could be flown in from Singapore.

FASHION

Dorothee Bis—Tops in Knits

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 8 (UPI)—Dorothee Bis has the prettiest, most inventive knit collection in Paris.

Jacqueline Jacobson, who, with her husband Elie, owns the boutique, has been designing for years (it is her 26th collection). She has 20 people helping her and her creative impetus is such that her husband calls her "my Versailles." "It costs me \$350,000 a year to make these collections," Mr. Jacobson said today. "But there is no way I could stop her."

From a modest Left Bank boutique, the Jacobsons have built an empire. The boutique on Rue de Sévres alone has a yearly turnover of \$1 million. "I just opened at 1 Rue Tronchet and expect it will do the same," Mr. Jacobson said. He also has licensing arrangements with 25 other boutiques all over France, and 10 retail outlets. But that still could not amortize Versailles.

That is why Mr. Jacobson moved from the artisan level to manufacturing. He now sells all over the world. His annual turnover is \$4 million.

U.S. Market

The U.S. market has been slow in opening up. "The problem is different," Mr. Jacobson said. "There are two solutions: either we open an office in New York and start working in depth. Or we stay here and wait for the department store buyers to come—which is what we have been

doing. I must say, the buyers are now beginning to trickle in." They should be rushing in because Mrs. Jacobson is unrivaled in her field.

In her new collection, bouncing with life and singing with color, Mrs. Jacobson played up the favorite Paris themes but gave them a fresh, optimistic twist of her own.

She has always been comfortable with thick, bulky and slightly ethnic knits and the return to volume this season gave her an extra break. She had the long blouses, the long-sleeved chemise dresses and the layers upon layers of coats, combining several different stitches with a hand-knit feeling. The visual impact of the collection is tremendous.

Her most spectacular coats looked like Sonia Delaunay paintings—geometric, with circles and triangles worked out on the bias and in brilliant hues. She also had a more subdued, dusty color range with jacquards in gray, beige, black and a dash of cerise.

The striped, Lurex numbers were as colorful as a bag of confetti and her finish was another avalanche of color—this time, bright satin smokings in shades of pink, blue and green, led by two black satin ones that the models paraded, jackets half-open—and nothing underneath.

The Couturiers

The couturiers' ready-to-wear is something else again. For the record, one must recall that the

couture designers were Johnny-come-latelys in the field.

Yves Saint Laurent was first to open a Left Bank boutique—in 1967. The others followed slowly and one might even say, reluctantly.

Saint Laurent turned completely to ready-to-wear, with hardly a glance back at couture. He even deserted it at one point—but revived it because, he said, he could not let down his customer friends.

But he is not fooling himself or anybody else. His couture is now the sidekick of his ready-to-wear, and not the other way around. That is why his ready-to-wear has such a strong, lively mass appeal.

The others started well and quickly caught up with the mass-market techniques. But their prices are getting increasingly unrealistic in terms of the mass market. Even customers with a better-than-average budget are beginning to be left out. Too often they also find that the styles, often diluted versions of the couture and repetitive, are not in keeping with the price tag. Boutique owners who carry these labels are equally nervous about the soaring prices.

You know the times have changed when you see Mrs. William Levitt and Mrs. Pierre Schimberg, both pillars of the couture, at the Givenchy ready-to-wear opening. You also know it when Ungaro has to hire a social public-relations woman to rope in a bunch of rich and titled friends.



Color from Dorothee Bis, left, and Ungaro's ready-to-wear suit.

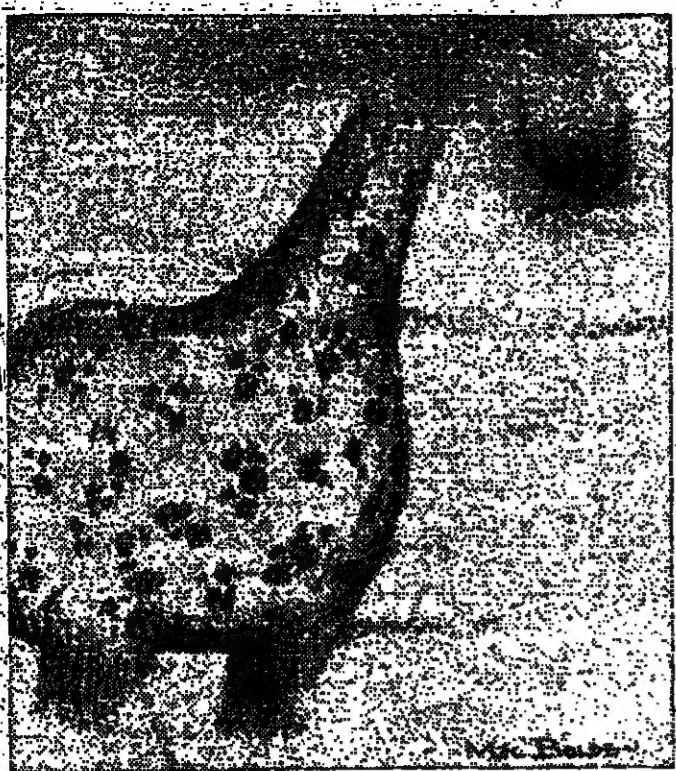


Brightie Muns/Sipa Press.

But that takes us right back to square one: Are the couturiers going to deliver watered-down couture, at watered-down prices? Or are they going to tackle the mass market at mass-market prices?

The couture still carries tre-

mendous prestige abroad and a lot of average women are still going to fall for the magic label on ready-to-wear because it makes them feel secure. The couturiers have a chance of winning a large market—but they still have a way to go.



A Mel Bolden sketch made from "monster" photo.

Loch Ness Photos Are Said to Show A Long-Necked, Horned Monster

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 8 (AP)—The Loch Ness monster, legendary inhabitant of a deep Scottish lake, is described by researchers as a long-necked creature with horns on its head.

They base their impression on a series of fuzzy photographs taken last summer that they say show the monster swimming in Loch Ness.

An artistic enhancement of the pictures makes the beast resemble a griffin with a short snout.

The photos caused a furor in November. The researchers published a detailed account of their findings in today's edition of *Technology Review*, a publication of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Although we make no claim to being expert zoologists, we can find no combination of phenomena that accounts for these data, as well as the simple explanation that a large creature inhabits the loch," they said.

The study was conducted by the Academy of Applied Science, a research group whose president is Robert Elias, dean of the Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, N.H. A team at the Natural History Museum in London said it was not convinced by the pictures and speculated that some of the objects on the film could be gas bubbles.

Obituaries

Mary Margaret McBride, 76, U.S. Radio Figure for 20 Years

NEW YORK, April 8 (UPI)—Mary Margaret McBride, 76, one of the nation's most beloved radio figures, died today of a heart attack after a long illness.

Mrs. McBride retired from radio in 1954 and gave up her New York apartment in favor of her Catskill Mountains home, a converted barn about 10 miles north of the city. A few months ago, she moved from her living room to a weekly program on Station WJZ in Kingston, N.Y., not far from her home.

Mary Margaret—that's what everyone called her, not Mary, 1 not Miss McBride—was a versatile woman in radio's heyday. Sponsors begged her to try their messages in her witty, homespun style. But she accepted only products she liked. Mrs. McBride offered her listeners, mostly women who took her out for 45 minutes each day at 1 p.m. from the agony of dishes and diapers, time for her interviews with a assortment of persons. In addition to well-known personalities such as Eleanor Roosevelt, President Harry Truman, Jimmy Durante, Miss Maudie, she liked to bring on bookers, plumbers, interior decorators, businessmen, almost anyone she thought might prove interesting.

Such was Miss McBride's influence that she received at least 10 letters a week and, when she talked about a controversial issue or play, a week's mail could run up to 5,000 pieces. Mrs. McBride's first radio job was with WOR in 1934. For a



Mary Margaret McBride

couple of weeks she pretended, as ordered, to be a folksy grandmother telling stories and reading recipes. But in the middle of a program she suddenly told her audience, "Look, I'm not a grandma, nor a mother, nor am I married. Why don't I just be myself?"

Her listeners approved and for six years Miss McBride was a WOR fixture. Later she moved to CBS but was uncomfortable in the 15-minute format given her. Eventually she switched to NBC for the long stay that won her national fame.

Claude M. Simpson

PASADENA, Calif., April 8 (AP)—U.S. literary scholar Claude M. Simpson, 84, who edited the works of several U.S. authors, including Theodore Dreiser, died Tuesday.

THEATER: Marlowe Fascinating in French

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 8 (UPI)—Bernard Sobel of the Ensemble Théâtral de Gennevilliers is not plagued with the problems that so many other managers employ as an excuse for either inactivity or using negligible scripts. He has no trouble finding good plays. While his colleagues complain of the dearth of fine drama, he has staged Ostrovsky's "Arctique," and "The Abyss," Flaubert's "The Candidate," Balzac's "Martyr" and Shakespeare and Brecht. His production of "The Jew of Malta" at the Renaissance is recommended to those in search of a good play.

"The Jew of Malta" had a brief run at the Aldwych in London a decade ago but, like other Marlowe plays, is seldom seen.

This French version is an absorbing creation and so rich in theatrical and historic detail that it is a treat to watch. It is an extravagant melodrama written by a poetic genius, while beneath its frenzied traffic lies a fascinating study of action and reaction. Barabas, its wealthy money lender, is unjustly deprived of his possessions to meet the island's taxes. In revenge he provokes the governor's son into a fatal duel, poisons his daughter for turning Christian and feigns death himself to escape execution and to betray the realm to the Turks. This accomplished, he tries to doublecross the invaders, but is caught in his own trap.

Marlowe has drawn him, exposing all his villainies, to illustrate how treachery is bred. Barabas is ill used, a victim of misrule. As the money lender of Brecht's "Three Penny Opera" remains, no man is as sly enough for this life. Thus, the convincing usurper of this flamboyant tragedy takes on size as a symbol and he is magnificently realized by René Leyon at the Renaissance.

Marlowe gives his ruffian lyricism. From the mouth of the loutish slave, Nichomora, pleading with the courtier, Bellimur, to elope with him, come these words:

"Content; but we will leave this pathy land, And sail from hence to Greece, To lovely Greece. The needs, the orchards, and the primrose-lanes,



René Leyon in Marlowe's "The Jew of Malta."

Instead of sedge and reed, bear sugarcane: Thou in those groves, by Dis above, Shall live with me, and be my love."

Sobel has mounted the play with directorial invention that brings its unfolding swift and effective flow. It is vigorously performed by his company, supporting the central interpretation ably, with Igor Tychas as the governor, Jeanne Vitez as Barabas's turncoat daughter, Jean de Coninck as the Grand Turk's son

and Christian Colin as the scaling slave. It is an evening that merits the attention of the drama lover.

Denis Llorca is another gifted young director but he is a poor judge of plays. For a costly display of the scenic arts, atmospheric lighting and lavish costumes, not unlike the historical tableaux of Michel Grynathay at the Folies-Bergère, he has selected "Les Crucifixions de Saint Barthélemy," an over-ambitious exercise by Claude Pryn. The

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 8 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"All the President's Men" is "an unequivocal smash hit," says Vincent Canby. The long-awaited screen adaptation of the Washington Post reporters Carl Bernstein (Dustin Hoffman) and Bob Woodward (Robert Redford) is the first film to "come remotely close to being an accurate picture of American journalism at its best." Canby calls it "a spell-binding detective story," "a breathless adventure," and "a vivid footnote to some contemporary American history that still boggles the mind." Directed by Alan Pakula and written by William Goldman, the film maintains the book's viewpoint, that

of the two unknown, insatiably curious reporters, Jason Roberts plays a "kindly, avuncular Ben Bradlee," executive editor of The Washington Post. Redford and Hoffman "play their roles with the low keyed, understated efficiency required. The manners and methods of big city newspapering, beautifully detailed, contribute as much to the momentum of the film as the mystery that's being unfolded."

"Moses," according to Vincent Canby, "is a movie that appears to have been made by the yard," and one that makes DeMille's "The Ten Commandments" look like a work by Eisenstein. It has been made from a lot of the same footage that went into an Anglo-Italian six-week one-hour series for television starring Burt

Lancaster in the title role. At its best, Canby says, "we learn how the Passover feast came to be and we are there when Moses more or less invents the Sabbath." But, Canby says, it is "so silly in some scenes that the piety in others is effectively denied." Canby calls most of the performances "wooden," except that of Lancaster, who he thinks "has the elemental physical and emotional strength to make a fine Moses, if this were a 'better film.'"

Anthony Quinn plays Aaron. Ingrid Thulin is Miriam, Irene Papas is Zipporah and Marian Melato finds Moses in the bull-rushes. The cast of dozens and dozens was directed by Gianfranco De Bosio, which Canby takes to mean "he was the film's traffic manager."

Winston
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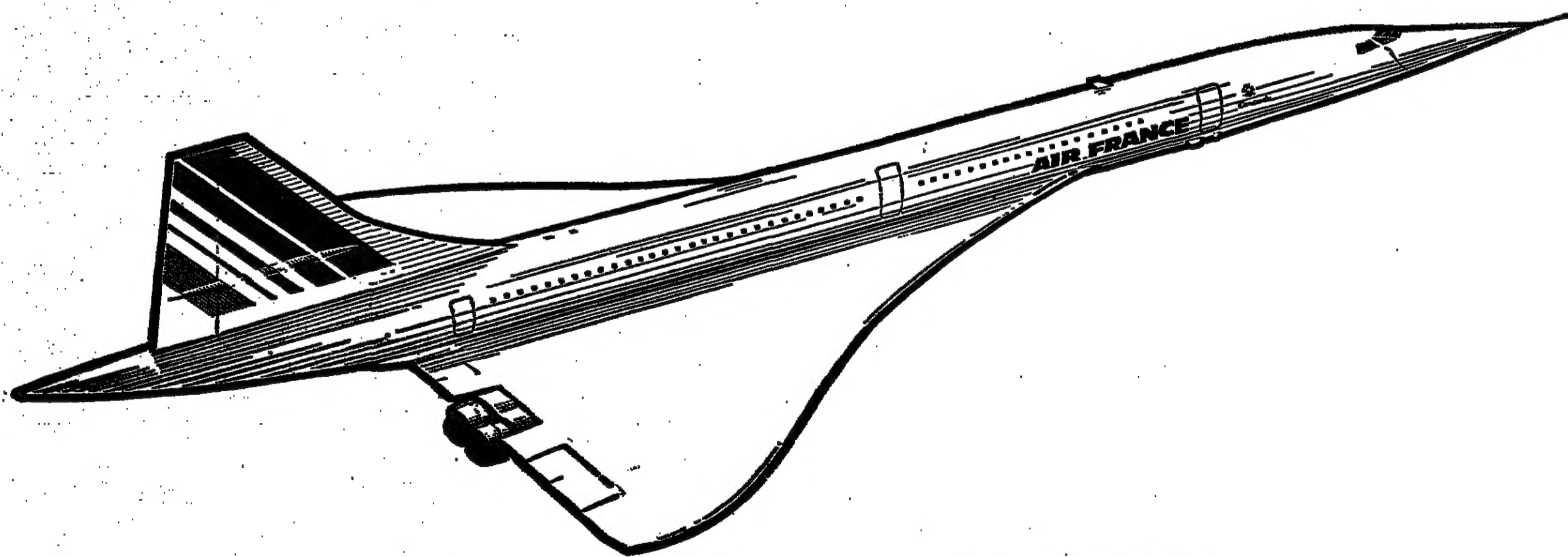
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Plan Sent to Governments

IMF Proposes Change in Monetary System

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) today proposed a new set of rules for the world's monetary system, one that would allow member governments to adjust the official price for gold and move existing restrictions on purchase or sale of gold.

The new rules, which would be set up by a new IMF investment account, which could invest IMF funds in interest-bearing securities of governments and international agencies, would also allow the IMF to "exercise firm control over the exchange rates" of its 123 member states.

Additional Freedom—James Whittemore, the IMF's chief director, said the rules allow countries a "freedom" in choosing and managing exchange rate arrangements in currencies.

any respects the redrafting of IMF's basic Articles of association reflected changes that

already have taken place in the world's monetary system, which was largely anchored to the par value system for currencies until mid-1971.

The new rules for exchange rates were worked out during the Jamaica meeting of finance ministers in January, after several years of negotiations on international monetary reform.

While IMF officials conceded that it may take a year or longer, perhaps until mid-1977, for governments to ratify the formal amendments to the IMF's Articles of Agreement, the IMF nevertheless will be able to go ahead soon with the disposition of 50 million ounces of its gold.

Of this amount, 25 million ounces will be auctioned at market-related prices over the next four years, and part of the "profits" will go into a new trust fund for loans to developing nations.

The IMF plans to return the other 25 million ounces to member countries, in proportion to their IMF quotas, in exchange for their currencies.

Other Sales Later

Later, after the new rules are formally approved, the IMF would be able to dispose of another 100 million ounces of gold at market-related prices, using the proceeds for loans to poorer nations or perhaps for its investments in securities of governments or international agencies.

The IMF proposals also covered numerous changes that might be classified as "housekeeping" matters, such as voting procedures required for various types of decisions within the monetary agency's executive board.

The new rules would clear the way for establishment of an IMF council, a group of about 20 finance ministers and central bankers. This group would take over the work which has been carried out by the IMF's interim committee on monetary reform.

By the end of April, Mr. Whittemore said, the IMF expects that governments with at least two-thirds of current IMF voting power will tentatively approve the new rules. After that, the proposals will go for formal ratification, in many instances by parliaments.

To become effective, the new rules must be approved by at least 77 countries, having four-fifths of the IMF voting power.

Banks in Dispute About Future of Lockheed

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP-DJ)—When Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s top management was ousted at a dramatic meeting a few weeks ago, accounts focused on the executives' participation in the overseas bribery scandals.

What went unmentioned at the time, however, was the behind-the-scenes role played by some members of the 24-bank consortium that has lent Lockheed nearly \$500 million to keep it afloat. In fact, it was key banks in the consortium that in effect forced the resignations of Lockheed chairman Daniel Baughman and vice-chairman Carl Kotchian.

Moreover, continued infighting among the banks is now developing into a furious battle. The issue: Whether the aerospace concern should survive as an independent company or be forced into a merger, or possibly even into bankruptcy proceedings. Some of the major banks think Lockheed can still make it alone, at least for a while. Others think it should be merged quickly. And a few are leaning toward the bankruptcy option. "Right now," one insider says, "Lockheed's fate is anybody's guess."

The banks have tried to keep their differences secret, for fear of frightening Lockheed's suppliers, customers and nearly 38,000 employees. Only the major banks in the consortium are actively involved. Some smaller ones, as well as several Lockheed directors, have not even been aware of the battling.

In the middle, and probably holding the key to the dispute, are the big New York

banks. Their position, says one source, is "fluid." The arguments over Lockheed's fate keep flying back and forth in bank boardrooms, over the telephone and at private lunches.

One line of reasoning is that Lockheed's hopes of selling 300 L-1011s are totally unrealistic, and continuing the program is only adding to the project's losses. In 1974 the pre-tax loss on the L-1011 was \$49 million, last year it was \$64 million, and this year it will be even greater, the company says.

"Cut the program down, close facilities, and save tens of millions in losses," one banker urges. "Then you can pay off some of the bank loans, reduce interest costs and get your cash flow going." (Before the banks voluntarily cut their interest rate on part of their loans to 4 per cent, the banker notes, Lockheed was paying over \$100 million a year in interest charges on its debt.) Eventually, Lockheed would be merged. The banks would take a hefty loss on their loans, but "we'd get stuck in a viable, merged company," this banker maintains.

Opposing this view are bankers who reason that Lockheed's defense business is already making good profits, and the government's military spending promises to pick up, which may mean even faster defense profits. Moreover, as airlines wear out their old jets, they will have to buy new ones, like the L-1011, as replacements. Lockheed may yet sell over 300 of the planes, these bankers assert.

Lockheed as a whole, meantime, is in the black (profit in 1975 was \$45 million) and the banks can buttress the company's shaky financial position by swapping loans for equity.

Frederick Leary, executive vice-president at Bankers Trust, is one of those optimistic about Lockheed. "People tell me, 'Look, Leary, you're smoking opium—the L-1011 is a dead duck, and you know it.' But the rest of the company is going like gangbusters, helping absorb the L-1011 losses, and that way you can carry a sick baby for a long while. Lockheed's going to get well, but it will take a little longer than people thought."

There is still the bankruptcy option, and one or two big New York banks are said to lean in that direction. "That way the banks could put their hands on the good pieces of Lockheed" as collateral for the loans, one source says. But this option seems unlikely, if only because the thought of putting Lockheed into bankruptcy proceedings, and hence perhaps years of litigation, makes other bankers quail. A complicating factor is the government, which has first call on Lockheed assets under its guarantee for \$195 million of Lockheed's bank loans.

The bankers' dispute is fast becoming bitter. In the midst of a recent banking convention cocktail party in New York, two bankers exploded in a heated argument over the Lockheed issue. "They created a real scene," says an executive who was there.

Said to Take 8.8 Per Cent of Market

U.K. Panel Charges Japanese Fail to Curb Car Exports

TOKYO, April 8 (AP-DJ)—

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said today it has received a written complaint from British automobile makers charging that Japanese firms have not kept a promise to curb exports to Britain.

Association officials quoted the letter from Britain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders as charging that sales of Japanese autos in Britain during the first quarter of this year exceeded a level within which Japanese makers had promised to hold their sales.

Japanese association officials termed the British manufacturers' charge unreasonable, asserting that Japanese automakers had not agreed to curb exports to Britain, but had merely estimated that their exports would decline this year.

The estimate of a decline, the association pointed out, concerned shipments to Britain and not actual sales in Britain.

Japanese auto exports to Britain have been a major trade issue between the two countries since last summer. At times dur-

ing 1975, Japanese autos' share of the British market is said to have reached 11 per cent.

Individual Japanese automakers have said that they intended to try to curb exports to Britain as a voluntary gesture, but that they expected price increases on their models in the British market to cause a decline in sales anyway.

Figures for March are not available yet, but during January, Japanese auto exports to Britain totaled 11,881, up from 8,790 a

year earlier, while in February they totaled 8,210, down from 10,728 a year earlier.

Figures Released

LONDON, April 8 (AP-DJ)—Sales of Japanese cars in Britain totaled 31,654, or 8.8 per cent of the market, in the first quarter of 1976, slightly down from a year earlier but considerably above levels prevailing in the latter part of 1975.

The sales figures were released

by the SMMT, which also confirmed that it had sent a message to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association questioning the first-quarter sales figures and asking about the second-quarter outlook for Japanese car sales in Britain.

An SMMT spokesman said the first-quarter sales of Japanese cars "appear to be above the levels" that the SMMT believed they would be after a December meeting in London of the two auto associations.

A joint communiqué at the end of that meeting said the Japanese "expressed the view that the level of Japanese car sales achieved in the United Kingdom during the latter part of this year (1975) would be continued for at least the first three months of next year."

The "latter part" of the year reportedly referred to the final six months of 1975.

However, first-quarter sales of Japanese cars in Britain this year averaged 10,551 units a month, compared with average monthly sales of 8,586 in the second half of 1975. In the final quarter of last year Japanese car sales averaged only 5,372 a month.

Japan Machine Orders

TOKYO, April 8 (Reuters)—Private orders for Japanese machinery, excluding ships, rose 20.8 per cent in February, the third consecutive monthly rise, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

U.S. Share of World Market For Autos Hits Record Low

DETROIT, April 8 (AP)—The U.S. share of world motor vehicle output hit an all-time low last year as a severe economic recession contributed to a 10-per-cent drop in domestic production.

According to an annual survey by the trade journal Ward's Automotive Reports, output in the United States accounted for 28 per cent of the 94.2 million cars, trucks and buses produced around the world in 1975. The previous low share was 28 per cent in 1974 and 1970.

However, the United States remained the world's top producer—as it has since the birth of the industry 75 years ago—with domestic output totaling 9 million vehicles.

Japan, which increased production 6 per cent over 1974, was second with 6.9 million units.

From 1900—when world output totaled 9,500 units—until 1960, at least half of all vehicles were built in this country, with the percentage peaking at 96 per cent in 1915. As recently as 1950, three out of every four vehicles were made in the United States.

The U.S. share began to fall off rapidly following World War II as other nations developed their own auto industries.

The greatest growth during the past quarter-century has come in Japan, which increased its share of global output from three-tenths of a per cent in 1950—when 22,000 Japanese vehicles were built—to a record 30 per cent last year.

Nearly 2.7 million of the vehicles produced in Japan in 1975 were exported to other

und, Lira Immet in rope Trade

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Two more currencies, the pound and the lira, plunged to lows on currency exchange today. The dollar also edged against other currencies.

London, where the pound dropped below \$3 on March 8, said the sudden fall in part to the prospect of unions rejecting the government's anti-inflation program, pound's devaluation at 10-100 measured since December 1971 against a group of currencies slumped to 10 per cent. It closed at 1.8895 down from 1.8905 yesterday.

Meanwhile, the dollar marked its successive upward session, the lira to close at 869.75, up from 865.5 the day before.

It was reported the cause is a government crisis and elections.

Paris, the dollar dropped to 16.87 from 16.90, and the franc dropped to 16.87 from 16.90. Frankfurt dropped to 16.87 from 16.90, and in it was down to 16.87 from 16.90.

Price of gold in London rose to \$129 an ounce and in it rose to \$128.375 from \$128.

Lit Lyonnais Turns to Profit Loss in '74

PARIS, April 8 (AP-DJ)—Lyonnais said today its 1975 amounted to 163 francs (\$35 million), compared with a loss of 154 million francs in 1974.

ent Jacques Chate point that last year's profits were despite the decline in activity, and after as of 497 million francs as high as those of 1974.

Overseas Net Rises—Lyonnais said today its net profit rose to \$10.2 million last year from \$6.3 million in 1974.

ent products concern said rose to \$316.6 million in 1975, up from \$211 million in 1974, and a final dividend of 1.15 francs a share, making a year of 5.76 francs, 4.25 pence.

allian Firm's Loss—Lyonnais said today its 1975 amounted to 163 francs (\$35 million), compared with a loss of 154 million francs in 1974.

for the second half of 1975, more than one-third of the capital of 22 million francs will be written down.

s to be carried out by par value to 166 francs, which will cut registered capital to 7.26 billion francs, million new shares will be brought back up to 10 billion francs.

Prices Rise—April 8 (AP-DJ)—The wholesale price index (1963=100) rose 0.5 per cent to 147.1 from 146.4 at the end of March.

General Motors Corp. was in second place and French Renault cars took third place.

Peugeot Takes Full Control Of Citroën in Michelin Deal

PARIS, April 8 (Reuters)—Peugeot, the French car producer, today announced it had taken complete control of Citroën.

The take-over gives the two firms a combined output and sales capacity to vie with the state-owned Renault car market.

Peugeot last year produced 600,000 vehicles and Citroën 692,500, against Renault's 1,293,000 total output.

Peugeot said it bought majority ownership in Citroën from Michelin, the tire manufacturer, as a

follow-up to an agreement reached late in 1974 aimed at pulling Citroën out of heavy losses.

The 1974 agreement gave Peugeot a 30-per-cent stake in Citroën as a result of a joint bid with Michelin for publicly held Citroën shares.

Peugeot's stake has now been boosted to 90 per cent following purchase of Michelin's remaining share of Citroën.

Peugeot has been managing Citroën's development since last year and this will continue. But the two firms plan to maintain their individuality as far as trademarks and sales networks are concerned, according to a Peugeot statement.

Citroën is believed to have lost about 400 million francs (\$870,000) in 1975, compared with a loss of 99 million francs the previous year.

The Peugeot holding company announced a net profit of 206 million francs for 1975.

Car Registrations In Belgium Rise By 36.8 Per Cent

BRUSSELS, April 8 (AP-DJ)—Registrations of new cars in Belgium rose 36.8 per cent to 44,976 units in March from 32,887 units in February and 43.7 per cent from 31,015 units a year ago, the Belgian Automobile Industry Federation reported today.

In the first three months of 1976, new car registrations increased 36.3 per cent to 115,491 units from year-earlier 84,977 units.

Almost all cars sold in Belgium are imported or assembled in the country.

Cars made by European subsidiaries of Ford Motor Co. topped the list of new registrations in the first three months.

General Motors Corp. was in second place and French Renault cars took third place.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Abbott Labs.

First Quarter 1975 1976
Revenue 355.80 312.60
Profits 18.80 15.60
Per Share 0.73 0.57

Interco

Fourth Quarter 1975 1976
Revenue 361.60 315.30
Profits 2.30 15.50
Per Share 1.50 1.14

Year

Revenue 1,376.40 1,339.20
Profits 67.00 60.30
Per Share 4.84 4.28

Georgia Pacific

First Quarter 1975 1976
Revenue 675.00 480.00
Profits 52.00 31.00
Per Share 0.81 0.50

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Grindlays Bank Limited
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D G BANK
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only

February 13, 1976

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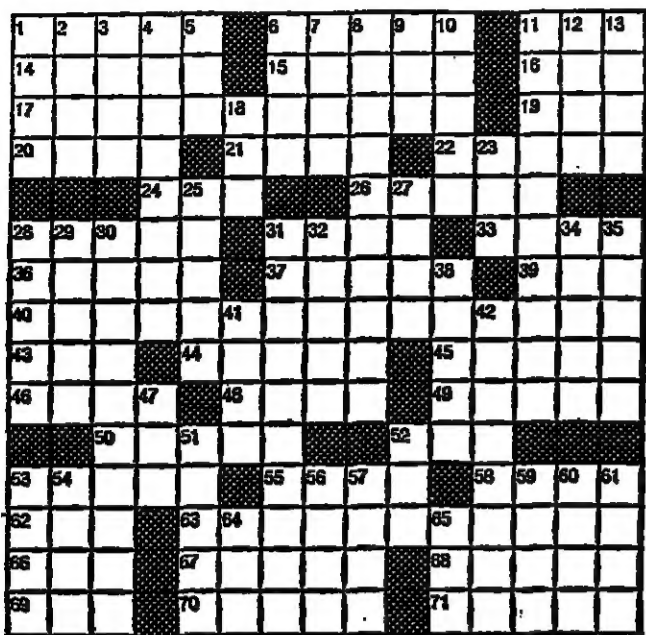
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NEW LOWS-5									
April 8, 1976									
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<p>Sales</p> <table> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>67.00</td><td>69.00</td><td>66.00</td><td>64.25</td><td>64.00</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>68.00</td><td>70.00</td><td>67.00</td><td>65.25</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>69.00</td><td>71.00</td><td>68.00</td><td>66.25</td><td>67.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>70.00</td><td>72.00</td><td>69.00</td><td>67.25</td><td>68.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>71.00</td><td>73.00</td><td>70.00</td><td>68.25</td><td>69.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>72.00</td><td>74.00</td><td>71.00</td><td>69.25</td><td>70.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>73.00</td><td>75.00</td><td>72.00</td><td>70.25</td><td>71.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>74.00</td><td>76.00</td><td>73.00</td><td>71.25</td><td>72.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>75.00</td><td>77.00</td><td>74.00</td><td>72.25</td><td>73.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>76.00</td><td>78.00</td><td>75.00</td><td>73.25</td><td>74.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>77.00</td><td>79.00</td><td>76.00</td><td>74.25</td><td>75.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>78.00</td><td>80.00</td><td>77.00</td><td>75.25</td><td>76.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>79.00</td><td>81.00</td><td>78.00</td><td>76.25</td><td>77.00</td></tr> </table> <p>POTATOES (\$500 tons)</p> <table> <tr><td>May</td><td>18.00</td><td>19.00</td><td>18.00</td><td>17.25</td><td>17.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>19.00</td><td>20.00</td><td>19.00</td><td>18.25</td><td>18.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>20.00</td><td>21.00</td><td>20.00</td><td>19.25</td><td>19.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>21.00</td><td>22.00</td><td>21.00</td><td>20.25</td><td>20.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>22.00</td><td>23.00</td><td>22.00</td><td>21.25</td><td>21.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>23.00</td><td>24.00</td><td>23.00</td><td>22.25</td><td>22.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>24.00</td><td>25.00</td><td>24.00</td><td>23.25</td><td>23.00</td></tr> 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Apr	78.00	79.00	78.00	77.25	77.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
May	79.00	80.00	79.00	78.25	78.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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مجلس

<u>ACROSS</u>		46 Go a round	11 Booze
1 Bedroom	47 TV singing star	12 His, in Tours	
6 Put 2 and 2 together	48 Untrained quality, to Portia	13 Society figures	
11 Overed	50 Soviet space-dog	18 Unspecified degree	
14 Make _____ (do business)	52 Average	23 Math subject	
15 Harder to find	53 Stoop	25 About ben _____	
16 Tavern order	55 Not final, in law	26 _____ picture	
17 Instrumental playing situation	56 _____ spumante	28 Acquires	
19 Obstacle	62 Outer. Prefix	29 Confess	
20 Sicilian city	63 Like Richard	30 Military units	
21 Shoe parts	66 Calendar abbr.	31 Ethereal	
22 See 39 Across	67 Sky-blue	32 Family member	
24 Relative of phooey	68 Quick bread	33 Mysterious	
26 Oarsman's place	69 Time of day	34 Offering	
28 Deteriorate	70 Voiced agreement	35 Stage fare	
31 Russian assembly	71 Elm tree's offering	41 Support	
33 Belted		42 Span	
35 Barely floating	<u>DOWN</u>		
37 _____ out	1 Kind of lift or card	47 Kind of doll or time	
38 (sporadic)	2 Arabian Sea gulf	51 Denial item	
39 Sienkiewicz novel, with 22 Across	3 Check	52 Bakery item	
40 Not prominent	4 Gourd	53 _____ vu	
43 Filbert or hazel	5 Wallach	54 Student's concern	
44 _____ syrup	6 Jason's ship	56 With reference	
45 Eschew	7 Stun	57 Get rid of	
	8 Modiste	58 Classical porch	
	9 Noun ending	61 _____ fine	
	10 Motored	64 Verb ending	
		65 Nusskull	



	G	F		G	F		
ALGARVE	25	59	Overcast	MADRID	56	61	Clear
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Clear	MILAN	20	58	Clear
ANKARA	1	36	Cloudy	MONTECARLO	2	36	Storm
ANTWERP	18	49	Clear	MOSCOW	1	36	Overcast
BEIRUT	33	77	Clear	MUNICH	1	34	Snow
BERGAMO	5	44	Overcast	NEW YORK	4	43	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	36	Cloudy	OSAKA	16	52	Clear
BRUSSELS	8	48	Cloudy	OSLO	6	43	Clear
BUDAPEST	16	64	Clear	PARIS	18	58	Clear
BUDAPEST	1	36	Cloudy	PRAGUE	1	36	Clear
CASABLANCA	16	71	Clear	ROME	12	59	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Clear	SOFIA	16	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	53	Rain	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Clear
DUBLIN	1	36	Cloudy	TOKYO	1	36	Clear
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	23	77	Clear
FLORENCE	13	52	Overcast	TUNIS	19	68	Clear
FRANKFURT	5	41	Showers	VIENNA	6	41	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	43	Clear	WASAW	9	48	Clear
HILSINKI	3	37	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	49	Clear	WURZBURG	4	39	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	1	36	Clear				
LONDON	10	53	Clear				
LONDON	10	53	Clear				
LONDON	10	53	Clear				
LONDON	10	53	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

PEANUTS

BABE RUTH HAD A CAP!
WILLIE MAYS HAD A CAP!

TED WILLIAMS HAD A CAP!
MAURY WILLS HAD A CAP!
MICKY MANTLE HAD A CAP!

MARCIE, WILL YOU SHUT UP?!?

EVEN JOE GARAGOLA HAD A CAP!

Schulz

HOW DO I TEACH MY LITTLE COBBIE TO HEEL?

OBEDIENCE SCHOOL

GET RID OF HIS BALLET SLIPPERS.

OBEDIENCE SCHOOL

COULD YOU LET ME HAVE A BUCK?

IT WILL AID ME IN MY SEARCH FOR THE BLUEBIRD OF HAPPINESS

WHAT'S THE BLUEBIRD OF HAPPINESS?

WELL, FOR ME IT'S A HALF GALLON OF MUSCATEL!

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4-9

I POPPED IN TO SEE IF YOU NEEDED HELP ON ANYTHING, SIR

NO, YOU CAN JUST POP OUT

ANYTHING, SIR! ANYTHING AT ALL!

OH, ALL RIGHT!

I NEVER KNEW ERASERS HAD TO BE AIRED OUT BETWEEN USES

Moore Walker

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WHAT'S THE CHEAPEST CASKET YOU CAN BUY?

THIS CORRUGATED CARDBOARD JOB GOES FOR \$12.98

I'LL TAKE IT!

WHERE DO YOU WANT THE BODY MAILED?

BRING TWO THIS TIME AN' SAVE YOUR LEGS

IT'S NO USE JUST SAYIN' YOU LOVE A LASS - YOU'VE GOT TO SHOW YOU LOVE 'ER

© 1997 by Billings & Billings, Inc.

I'LL PICK YOU UP AT SEVEN THIS EVENING FOR DINNER! AREN'T YOU GOING UP TO SEE NORMA PRESCOTT?

NO! JUST TELL HIM I'M HAPPY HIS TESTS CAME BACK OKAY!

I THINK I'LL GO OUT TO SEE MELISSA! SHE ALWAYS SEEMS TO HELP ME GET MY HEAD ON STRAIGHT AGAIN!

IT LOOKS GOOD TO ME!

DR. REX MORGAN-- PLEASE CONTACT EMERGENCY!

THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE A NIGHT AFTERNOON OFF!

END

IT'S VON KALMER'S SERVANT.

MAKE SURE THAT HE SEES HONEY BEFORE HE GOES BACK TO THE CASTLE, JACK.

WILL DO, MA.

IN FLY-OFF NEW YORK.

SPECIAL DELIVERY FOR YOU, SIR.

THANKS, DESMOND.

GREAT SCOTT! IT'S FROM THE CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU, AND WORSE THAN I THOUGHT!

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEFT

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YEAPE

Clue: In the Chicago Tribune
 40 C. P. Robinson

TUQES

Clue: In the Chicago Tribune
 40 C. P. Robinson

BROBRE

Clue: In the Chicago Tribune
 40 C. P. Robinson

FAYLBB

Clue: In the Chicago Tribune
 40 C. P. Robinson

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

(Answers: **SCATTERED**)

Kodak's

Answer: **What some people like to go to declare here—A WAIT PROBLEM.**

Prison BYWORD

PARTICULARS OF MY LIFE

By B. F. Skinner. Knopf. Illustrated. 319 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FIRST and foremost, let it be said that B.F. Skinner's "Particulars of My Life" is delightful in its warm boy-growing-up-in-small-town-America simplicity. From its charmingly anthropomorphic beginning, where we meet the Susquehanna River carving out the "sickle-shaped" Pennsylvania valley in which Skinner spent the first 18 years of his life, to the uplifting ending, where we have just seen the divagations of youth and marches off to Harvard to reinvent behaviorist psychology, the first volume of Skinner's autobiography unfolds like a film directed by Frank Capra. There's Spring Byington and Edward Arnold in it (Skinner's paternal grandmother, born Josephine Penn, was the sort of woman whose glass-jar preserves often exploded" and who liked to put "slices" between her lips and "that little pet canary would "kiss" her; her son, B.F.'s father, was a modestly successful lawyer, whose career was eventually stymied by his inability to warm to people).

There's the small town of Atsugi, U.S.A., dependent for its well-being on good old American free enterprise (Susquehanna, Pa., the scene of Skinner's youth, was a typical railroad town that thrived around the turn of the century, but Skinner was born, and it began to die after World War I, when the Skinner family moved on to Scranton). And starring in the central role is Jimmy Stewart, endlessly inquisitive, friendly, and a little naive (what with his various odd jobs, projects and gadgets, Skinner was a very Ben Franklin of self-improving enterprise). In other words, he'd "Particulars of My Life" been written by just anybody.

It is a nostalgic period piece, and let it go simply at that.

But of course it wasn't written by Husk. Right? It was written by the distinguished and versatile Burdette Frederic Skinner, high priest of behaviorism, and knowing that it was affects one's reading of the book in ways that are both reinforcing and aversive. To begin by accentuating the positive: "Particulars of My Life" is as pleasant a surprise as one could expect. Whether or not, one tends to think of Prof. Skinner as a distant cousin of Dr. Strangelove. His determination to view human beings as mindless machines, his experiments with mazes and other controlled environments, his suggestions that human society can be brought through conditioning, his apocalyptically gloomy theoretical statements—all militate, at least in the popular mind, to suggest a narrowness in the man, a certain lack of humanity.

So it hits one like a cooling breeze in the face, to discover that Schomer can write with wit and concrete clarity, that his first

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCAR	EAST	SHEIN
LOCO	ELIPS	ELIPS
AIRY	CLAMP	OMIT
BREATHE	BREWER	BREWERS
CLIM	LIKES	
CRISTED	OSTENTILE	
ARM	POLES	ELAG
LAD	ALLE	ETAT
LITE	HARDEST	PRD
FANTASY	PIRATES	

serious professional and to be a novelist, and once such a promise was in the craft of fiction the Frost could write to tell have a touch of art went on: "The work is: You are worth twice have seen in prose the come to me as a relief that Skinner, a young youth deep pain and father was so frustrated career that during one would daily retire to his to weep; the younger brother, Robie, died in the brother's presence still only a teenager, relieving to discover an autobiography he is—how extremely alive ways been to the sounds, the textures of the world around him be the high point of be one is almost tempted to the characters must be vivid.

However, there is an odd side to the *Skinner's* humor. On to glimpse some of the traditions that may be to drive Skinner to his empirical scientism. In a session with gadgetry, for example. So full of ineffectuals is "Particulars of the" that it is a motion machine with a hand-cranked Victrola and stereophones even went so far as a Rubie Goldberg devised himself to hang up his before he went down breakfast—that one. It is that it is only next step for Skinner's people as machines. If serious, take his justifi switching from literar havioral psychology. It parently failed as a conclusion after death dark year" he spent trying to write a book that he had a figure had failed me as I. He went on, "One of Prost's reminiscence the emotional torments toevsky's characters. Proud and Dostoevsky deviant." Upon reading the book, one is tempted to conclude that the Pting-Pong-playing, and ask if Skinner really stands."

Of course there are significant conclusions to be drawn from Skinner's motives for his fault behaviorism as a method of study by impugning motives that drove the practitioner into that. Even though that same notion has begged the question by attempting, in its "Beyond Freedom and Dignity" book, to present a method of study to attribute. Still, as charmed by "Particulars of My Look forward to reading the volume of Skinner's ad copy, where presumably explore the deeper strata behaviorism he discovered at Harvard. I've been left thinking that arriving at a new method with a fascination with, and by his conviction the man Dostoevsky didn't understand."

Christopher Lehmann,
a book reviewer for the
New York Times.

By Alan T...

On the disgraced deal East took full advantage of a slight misjudgment by the dealer and produced a devastating defensive play. He had opened with a weak two-bid in spades, and North had balanced with three hearts.

This was not as risky as might appear, for both his opponents were known to lack the values for an opening bid so South was on a good hand. South tried three times to dump, and the spade nine was led.

East put up the spade queen, and South allowed this to win. This routine ducking play usually serves to keep control of the situation, but here it was costly.

There was one way, and only one way, to defeat the contract, and East found it. At the second trick he produced the diamond jack. This was covered with the K-A and West continued with the queen.

If South had held the diamond six at this point he would have been safe. As it was, West was able to continue the suit, setting up a trick that insured five tricks for the defense before the declarer could score more than eight.

the first trick, knowing the spades were likely to be six-two, and led a heart. West would have had a dummy would have been needed—a spade declarer would later have diamonds from dummy, establish ninth trick before the could make more than the declarer's problem is to sure of his major-suit trick. ore diamonds are led at

NORTH
 ♠ 74
 ♥ KQ843
 ♦ 108

WEST (D) EAST
 ♠ 93 ♠ KQ8
 ♥ A1075 ♥ J92
 ♦ AQ65 ♦ J74
 ♣ 763 ♣ J

SOUTH
 ♠ AJ10
 ♥ 6
 ♦ K932
 ♣ KQ942

North and South
 vulnerable. The bidding:
 West North East South
 Pass Pass 2 ♠ Pass

NORTH
 ♠ 74
 ♥ KQ843
 ♦ 108
 ♣ A1085

D) EAST
 ♠ KQ8
 ♥ J92
 ♦ J74
 ♣ J

SOUTH
 ♠ AJ10
 ♥ 6
 ♦ K932
 ♣ KQ942

North and South
 vulnerable. The bidding:
 West North East South
 Pass Pass 2 ♠ Pass

Pass 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade and

